

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT HS
OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage to any
part of the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

NO. 16,183. 第三十八一千六百一
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1910. 大英
PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

CALL

AT

"MOUTRIES"

TO PURCHASE

"MOUTRIES"

PIANO

FIVE YEARS'

WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

NEW MODELS FOR 1910.

PRICE \$378.

S. MOUTRIES & CO., LTD.

[1634]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
OF SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.
ALEXANDER MCLEON, Esq., Chairman.
C. STEPHANOS, Esq.
LEE YUNG SU, Esq.
J. H. MCMICHAEL, Esq.
C. R. BURKILL, Esq.
J. A. WATTIE, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. HUGHES, Esq., Secretary.
S. J. NEILL, F.L.A., Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered
under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life
Insurance Companies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force \$34,054,182.00
Assets \$7,114,490.08
Income for Year \$3,073,834.61
Total Security to Policyholders \$7,883,852.53

LEEFFERS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Con-
District Manager, Macao
B. W. TAPE, Esq., and the
District Secretary, Philippines.
[1472] ALEXANDER BUILDING, HONGKONG.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORLTAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory
SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [1491]

SOURED MILK.

SPECIALLY prepared from pure cultures
of selected lactic ferments.

Orders must be sent in twenty-four hours
in advance.

THE
DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.
[142]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.

every 1 hour.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to

11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [1560]

KUPPER'S
 PILSENER BEER.
 THE LEADING BEER IN THE
 FAR EAST.

TELEPHONE NO. 75.

SOLE AGENTS—
 CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
 WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[150]

15, Queen's Road Central.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

OR

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

LONDON ADDRESS: 3A, NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANDY ★★★★

★★★

★★

"IMPERIAL WHISKY"

A MAGNIFICENT BRAND, SPECIALLY
SELECTED FOR THE FAR EAST.

WHISKY, PALE MALL

JOHNNIE WALKER'S

OLD HIGHLAND

WHITE LABEL

C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL

BLEND

FORT WINE, INVALIDS

DOURO

SHERRY, LA TORRE

AMOROSO

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

[145]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(TELEPHONE 97).

ENGLISH-MADE

CABIN TRUNKS

IN

STEEL, COMPRESSED FIBRE LEATHER,

FROM \$18.00 EACH.

CABIN BAGS

FOR SOILED LINEN

FROM \$5.00 EACH.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [128]

CO-EFFICIENT 18/20.

The most Powerful Disinfectant in the World.

Guaranteed 18/20 times more effective than Pure Carbolic Acid under Government Standard Test on Typhoid Germs. Certificate of Strength given to each buyer. Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant to Human and Animal life. Non-Corrosive. One Gallon will make 400 Gallons of Efficient Disinfectant. Perfect Emulsion in Water.

PRICES:

\$3.00 per 1 gall. Drum. \$12.50 per 5 gall. Drum. \$2.60 per 1 gall. in Bulk.

Pearson's Saponified CRESOL

PRICES.

Co-Efficient 10 ; \$1.95 per 1 gallon Drum.

5 ; \$1.75 per 1 gallon Drum.

Ask other Manufacturers of Fluids for a Guarantee of the Germicidal Strengths of their products (in relation to Pure Carbolic Acid) under the Standard Test on Typhoid Germs, and then compare the result with our HYCOL. This is the only way you can arrive at the Germ Killing Properties and at the true value of a Genuine Disinfectant Fluid.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA and JAPAN
For Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Limited.

[1153]

LONG HING & CO.,
PHOTO SUPPLIES.
17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PHOTO GOODS of every description.

KODAKS & KODAK FILMS.

DEVELOPING & PRINTING

A SPECIALITY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LTD.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design
No. 1, following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels
to Carved Brackets, Screwed Mouldings, new best Welsh Slate Bed, extra
heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible
Pocket Plates, best Whipped Posts, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth,
and patent adjusting toes, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories—

12 Selected Ash Cues.
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Long Butt.
1 Mid Butt.
1 Billiard Marking Board.
1 Dust Cover for Table.
Straightedge and a Circle.
1 Best Spirit Level.
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe.

1 Wall Cue Rack.
1 Wall Butt Rack.
1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed.
1 Best Billiard Brush.
1 Set "Crystalline" or "Bomoline" Bill. Balls.
1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted.
1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
1 Bottle Cue Cement.
1 Box Silk Spots.
2 Dozen Best White Chalk.

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of
Rs. 1,400 net.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards
can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

[1134-1]

"SHACKELL"
"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK
IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.
PRINTING INK MAKERS.
ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

[1565]

BREWER & CO., LIMITED.,
PEDDER ST., Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL TELEPHONE, NO. 596.

JUST ARRIVED.

The Encyclopaedia of the Stable, comprising a thousand hints to horse
trainers, by Vere Shaw.

[34.00]

Whitaker's Peacock Horaeont, &c.

[4.50]

Whitaker's Almanack, 1910.

[2.00]

The Nautical Almanack, 1910.

[2.00]

Brown's Nautical Almanack, 1910.

[80]

Bouldard's Everyman's Encyclopedia.

[3.10]

Elliot's Advanced Bridge.

[5.25]

China: Its Marvel and Mystery, by Hodges, Liddell & co., with 40 Illustra-
tions in Colour.

[5.25]

Elementary Electrical

INTIMATION

S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
E
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY
A BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE
MALT WHISKIES DISTILLED
IN SCOTLAND
OF
GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

ROB. PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG
BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

IN PINTS & SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[25]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on
one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that
have already appeared in other papers will be
inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS
should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of
publication. After that hour the supply is
limited. Only supply for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.
P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 5TH, 1910.

No very clear statement as to the cause of the trouble in Tibet is yet forthcoming. On both sides only general charges have been so far published. On the one hand we have the DALAI LAMA charging the Chinese with sacrilege and acts of oppression generally; on the other hand, we have a long Imperial Edict from Peking charging the DALAI LAMA with being arrogant, extravagant, licentious, violent, and cruel, and asserting that he has wantonly caused riots and rebellions by a tyrannical exercise of authority over the Tibetan people. It appears from this Edict that when the DALAI LAMA fled from Tibet in the 30th year of KWANG HSU—that is to say, on the occasion of Colonel YOUNGHusband's march to Lhassa—the EMPEROR OF CHINA, temporarily deprived him of his title as the spiritual head of the people, the Imperial Resident having impeached him at the time for having "a bad reputation." But when it was ascertained that the DALAI LAMA was journeying to Peking, the Throne "took pity upon him, on account of the long and difficult journey he had undertaken," and, "hoping that he would reform," the provisional order for his deposition was not made absolute. On the contrary, all the honours due to his high office were accorded him during his long stay in China, and after an audience of the Emperor he set out on his return laden not only with valuable presents and money but with additional titles. Now, it is said in the Edict that the DALAI LAMA extorted money and created trouble at the places at which he rested on the way back to Tibet; but all

this was forgiven him, and the Throne continued to hope for his reformation. When the Edict reaches the point of explaining what caused a change of policy towards the DALAI LAMA, it leaves something to be desired in the way of definite statement. We gather that while the DALAI LAMA was in China troops from Szechuan were sent into Tibet "for the purpose of maintaining order and protecting the trade marts," opened in virtue of the treaties with Great Britain. The Edict says "The Tibetan people should not have any doubt about it." Presumably they did entertain doubts as to the purpose of this movement of troops, and the Edict does not state, nor are we aware, what need for additional protection existed at those trade marts. However, the Edict makes it clear that the DALAI LAMA, on his return to Tibet opposed the policy of the suzerain power, and turned a deaf ear to all warnings and advice from Peking. We may take it that the Central Government resolved to enforce its will on the DALAI LAMA; but the Edict does not say so. It reads as though, all unknown to Peking, until the Chinese Resident and others telegraphed the information that Szechuan troops had reached Lhassa, and that the DALAI LAMA, without notifying the Resident, had left during the third night of the first moon. Then we are told what action the Government at Peking took. The Imperial Resident was at once ordered "to capture and deal with" the DALAI LAMA, for "how can the head of the religion be allowed to leave his duties time after time without reason?" asks the Edict. But had the DALAI LAMA waited until the troops reached Lhassa, would he, we wonder, have been permitted to continue in his office? Having regard to the many grievances against the DALAI LAMA which are set forth in the Edict, we can understand the fears which impelled him to seek asylum in India. The plans for "dealing with him" had doubtless been decided upon long before the news reached Peking that troops from Szechuan had reached Lhassa. It is not unlikely indeed that the warnings conveyed to him from Peking intimated the penalty of his disobedience. But the plan has miscarried, the DALAI LAMA fled and he is probably destined to end his days in exile. It is not very obvious that any Power has a clear right to object to the action taken by China. China has long exercised the right of appointing the Pontiff, who is chosen as a child by lottery, and the Power which makes the potentates of Tibet has likewise the authority to unmake them.

REUTER'S telegram informed us yesterday that Russia had intimated to China that she could not maintain an attitude of unconcern regarding the deposition of the DALAI LAMA, "the spiritual head of numerous Russian Buddhists," and in this connection—and also in view of the statement by Sir EDWARD GREY reported in a telegram to-day—it is interesting to mention that China is under a binding agreement with Great Britain not to permit any foreign Power to intervene in Tibetan affairs. A previous message told us that DORJIEFF, whom the telegram describes as the Russian Agent in Tibet, had reached Russia with details of the DALAI LAMA's flight, and had reported that the latter's special courier was following with a communication for the Government. DORJIEFF has been

heard of in Tibet for many years, and he was doubtless in the mind of Colonel YOUNGHusband when making the stipulation in his treaty that "no representatives or agents of any foreign Power shall be admitted into Tibet." That stipulation was confirmed by the Treaty with China, and it is an interesting disclosure that DORJIEFF has reached Russia from Tibet, and that he professes to be in the confidence of the DALAI LAMA. DORJIEFF is a Buddhist, and no doubt claims a right to be in Tibet in virtue of clause II. of the Arrangement between Great Britain and Russia, concluded in 1907, which reads: "It is clearly understood that Buddhists, subjects of Great Britain or of Russia, many enter into direct relation on strictly religious matters with the DALAI LAMA and the other representatives of Buddhism in Tibet; but the Governments of Great Britain and Russia engage, as far as they are concerned, not to allow those relations to infringe the stipulations of the present arrangement." One of those stipulations is that "the British and Russian Governments respectively engage not to send representatives to Lhassa." We may take it, therefore, that DORJIEFF has not been to Lhassa as a recognised "Russian Agent." He must have been there nominally as a Buddhist, but the news that he has travelled with all speed to Russia to communicate to the Russian Government the news of the DALAI LAMA's flight lends countenance to the suspicion or belief that his true role in Lhassa has been that of a Russian political agent.

The American cruiser *New York* is to replace the *Charlottesville* on this station next month, as flagship of the Philippine Squadron. Dr. Noble, who is described in a Manila paper as a Hongkong capitalist who is interested in the Headwaters Mining Company, is a visitor at Baguio. He is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Phelps Whitmarsh.

Dr. William Awdry, D.D. (67), of Fernlea, St. Thomas-street, Winchester, formerly of Oxford, sometime Bishop of Osaka and of North Japan, who rowed in the Oxford Eight in 1864, left estate worth £4,612.

A Chinese seaman who was found on Thursday in possession of \$75 worth of rope for which he could not account was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with stealing the rope. He was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

Mr. Tau Yi Chang, of the Naval Department at Peking, has been appointed to proceed to Canton and Fokien to make a report on localities selected for China's naval bases. He will take with him many engineers, and it is stated that much importance is attached to the commission.

While an Indian guard was on duty in Victoria Gaol he broke into the laundry and stole a quantity of European clothing. On the discovery of the theft the guard was arrested, and on being charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

We are asked to mention that the Rev. J. A. A. Baker will preach a series of sermons during the month of March at the Wesleyan Church, Wanchoi, on "Christianity—a World Religion," explaining the question of missions to non-Christian countries from the standpoint of a modern missionary. To-morrow at 6.00 p.m. the subject is "The Missionary Mandate."

The Rev. John Macgowan, who is retiring from missionary work after fifty years' service in China, left for Home yesterday by the *Carmarthenshire*. Few missionaries in China are better known or more widely respected. Before leaving Swatow his many friends and well-wishers in the community presented him with a beautiful silver bowl as a slight token of their friendship and esteem.

Mr. A. A. Charles, professor of Physics and Chemistry in the Prefectural High School of Nanking, has died of malignant confluent smallpox. Deceased came to China in August, 1908, under the Y.M.C.A., to take the science work in the High School, where he has won many friends by his devotion to duty and quiet, pleasant ways. Mr. Charles was married in Shanghai on February 7, 1909, to Miss Cornelius B. Snow, of Washington, D.C.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

J. F. Benton	\$10
G. C. Maxon	10
F. P. Tolati	10
Weissmann Ltd.	10
M. H. E. Ellis	5
Barreto & Co.	5
Bimark & Co.	5
W. A.	5
B. Brotherton Hawke	5
A. Bune	5

Great distress appears to prevail in some parts of the province of Anhui. A dispatch from Chinghai to a Chinese paper is translated as follows:—Many sufferers from calamity have left here owing to their inability to get a living, the rice crops not being successful. They have reached a neighbouring town—Ying Chang. Owing to the caravan being a very large one, the officials there had to give orders to have them sent back to their homes for fear of a riot. How the people will look after themselves upon their return it is difficult to say. It is not likely that they can get a decent living until the spring crops are gathered.

The death is announced in Shanghai of Mr. Charles Sturmann, of the China and Java Export Co. Mr. Sturmann had been to business as usual in the morning, but remained at home after dinner, feeling indisposed. Later his condition became serious and medical aid was sent for hastily, but Mr. Sturmann died before anything could be done for him. The N. C. Daily News says Mr. Sturmann, who was one of the best known members of the American community, had been with the China and Java Export Co. (Messrs. Abe Stein & Co., of New York) for twenty-seven years, and came to the Far East twelve years ago. He was a prominent member of the American Association, of which he was treasurer for two years, a Trustee of the German Church, and a high Mason, being P.V.M.K., in the Scottish Rite. Deep sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Sturmann and the family.

We have received a copy of the prospectus of the Hongkong Technical Institute for the second term—March 3rd to June—which gives particulars of the various classes, the text books used, and a time-table of the classes. The lecturers are:—Engineering Section.—Building Construction, Mr. D. Jaffé, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E. Field Surveying, Mr. F. Sutton; Machine Drawing, Steam and Applied Mechanics, Mr. W. Tulip; Assoc. M. Inst. M.E.; Mathematics, Mr. H. Sykes; Science Section.—Chemistry, theoretical, Mr. A. C. Franklin, F.I.C.; Chemistry, practical, Mr. F. Brown, F.C.S., F.I.C.; and Physics, Dr. W. B. A. Moore, I.R.C.P.; I.R.C.S. Commerce Section.—English, I. Mr. H. L. O. Garrett, B.A., and Mr. A. R. Sutherland, M.A., English; II, Mr. B. James, B.A., and Mr. A. R. Sutherland, M.A.; French, Madame Mousson; Chinese, Mr. Sung Hok-pang; Shorthand Prelim. and Shorthand I. Mr. D. Young; Shorthand II, Mr. R. Taylor; Book-keeping, Mr. E. Cope; Teachers' Class—English, Mr. B. Tanner, F.R.G.S.

The congregation of St. Andrews, Kowloon, will observe to-morrow as a Thanksgiving

Sunday, on which day all collections will be devoted to their organ scheme. This Church only lacks a suitable organ to complete its furnishing arrangements, and the congregation are making a special effort to raise sufficient funds (estimated at about \$5,000) to purchase an organ worthy of the Church. At the morning service the Bishop will preach the sermon, and in the evening the Rev. H. O. Spink will be the preacher. His Excellency the Governor hopes to attend the morning service.

With the departure of H.M.S. *Teal* and *Swallow*, two good sporting ships in particular has played a prominent part in local sport during the command of Commander Godfrey, who has frequently piloted his team to victory on the local football field. The officers of both vessels gave a farewell dinner to a large number of their friends at the Hankow Club and during the course of the festivities Commander Godfrey presented a cup to which as and Captain Dixon had subscribed to be competed for in tennis "hong" doubles. He also announced that a Navy Cup would be forthcoming for the ensuing race meeting. The *Teal* when she left for Shanghai was enthusiastically farewelled by a number of residents. The *Swallow* was to follow in a few days.

We are informed that arrangements have been made by the New South Wales Government Tourist Bureau for a personally conducted tour from Manila to Australia, leaving Manila on the 13th of June next. Visitors from China and Japan may join the tour at Manila. The visitors will be taken to a number of places in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, and an officer of the Tourist Bureau, Sydney, will meet them at Brisbane and accompany them throughout. The whole of the expenses of the trip are included in the price of the ticket, and everything possible will be done to see that those taking part will be thoroughly well looked after. The fare from Manila is £100, which includes all expenses from time of starting to conclusion of programme on the 13th of July at Sydney, and return steamer fare to Manila. Special fares from Shanghai, Tianjin, Hongkong, Nagasaki, Mok, Kobe, Yokohama, and Hankow to Manila for persons desirous of joining the tour have been arranged. The climatic conditions in Eastern Australia at the time of year fixed for the trip are very agreeable, the season being the beginning of winter.

Mr. H. L. Denby, from the office of the Crown Solicitor, made the application, while Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the prisoner. Sun A Wai was the next witness called. He said the defendant was a distant nephew of his, and lived in Chungtau village.

In cross-examination witness said he remembered coming to Hongkong last year to give evidence against Sun A Wan.

When you came to Hongkong how much money did you have?—I did not bring any money, but the head constable gave me money to come down.

He gave you money in Waichow?—He paid the passage money.

Did he give you any money to spend?—No.

Did he give you any money while in Hongkong?—No, but he took me back.

How much money do you earn a month?—I don't earn any.

What do you do for a living?—I'm a farmer. When was Sun A Wan at the village last?—On the fifth day of the first moon last year.

When you went back from Hongkong to Waichow you told Tsui Yang the evidence you had given?—No.

Did you tell Sun A Wan's mother that you had seen him?—No.

Have you come down here voluntarily?—The head constable called me to come down.

Did he tell you that if you did not come down he would arrest you?—Yes.

Did he say he would beat you?—No.

But he told you he would put you in gaol?—No.

Did he tell you to say that Sun A Wan was your nephew?—No.

Tam Shek Shan stated that while pasting New Year papers on the door of the guest-room of his house, the main door was broken in and several armed robbers entered, two of whom held lighted torches. He had seen before two of the robbers, and one was Sun A Wan. Witness was shoved into the guest-room and told not to move or he would be killed. Then they gathered together a quantity of valuables and departed. Witness went in search of his nephew and found him in the inner hall. The robbers had relieved him of his clothing. He found his wife crying in the bedroom, and clothing and jewellery to the value of \$300 odd had been taken out of that room.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned.

OPIUM PROHIBITION IN CHINA.

UPRISING IN AMOY. An official telegram dated the 22nd ult. to the Japanese Foreign Office says:—The Chinese Government had been endeavoring to impress the cultivation of the poppy with the object of putting a stop to opium-smoking.

In the neighbourhood of Amoy the course taken by the Government had resulted in friction between the officials and people, culminating in the outbreak of a disturbance, in which the Prefect was injured. A force of 200 troops was sent from Changchow to suppress the rising, but after sustaining thirty casualties in killed and wounded, they failed to restore order.

The Viceroy of Fukien and Chekiang has ordered two regiments of troops to go to the assistance of the Prefect of Fuchow, and has also ordered the Amoy General to send a reinforcement of 500 from the garrison of Changchow. The rebels have formed an association called the "Great Flag Society" and are endeavouring to stir up the masses.

Seven years ago, whilst cycling, a Burmese youth named James Mitchell met with an accident and sprained his wrist. At that time he was working during the day as a weaver and in the evenings learning music with the object of becoming a teacher. His accident upset all this, and he devoted his nights to studying science. In the first year he passed seven first-class passes, and the next year he won a geography scholarship for South Kensington. At this college he had a successful career, and finished by taking a first-class association and winning the Fortescue Medal.

In September 1908, he was appointed by a rubber company in the Malay Peninsula, at a salary of £500, for two years, with house and travelling expenses, to go out and investigate the rubber trade and disease, and to advise the company generally. So successful has he been in this work, says the *Daily Dispatch*, that his services at the end of twelve months were demanded by about eight rubber companies. His salary was £500, and it is shortly to be raised to £1,000, with travelling expenses and house.

Mr. Mitchell is only twenty-five years old, and was refused.

A CALCUTTA SENSATION.

A sensation has been caused in Calcutta by the arrest of Umar Bahadur, a wealthy Mahomedan, the charge being that he was the head of a gang of dacoits and opium and cocaine smugglers. A house search revealed a quantity of opium and cocaine, and also gold and jewels, the suspected proceeds of gang robberies. Bail was refused.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTER'S SKEWON TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

THE DALAI LAMA.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING AT DARJEELING.

LONDON, March 4th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Darjeeling wires that a mass meeting of the Buddhist community passed a resolution expressing indignation at China's treatment of the Dalai Lama, demanding his reinstatement, requesting the Emperor of China to withdraw the troops from Tibet, and to remove Lien, the Chinese Resident.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

LATER.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question addressed to him in the House of Commons, said there was no reason to suppose that the relations between India and Tibet were affected by the change in Tibetan administration. The general policy of the Government would be to strictly observe Treaty obligations and to require similar observance by all parties concerned.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND.

LONDON, March 4th.

Senator Gallinger has introduced into the Senate at Washington a Bill to incorporate a Rockefeller foundation for philanthropic work.

The Senator explained that the amount of the Endowment Fund was not yet fixed, but Mr. Rockefeller was seeking a method of disposing of his fortune for the benefit of mankind.

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. Telegraphs. Club Ground, 2:15 p.m.
Kowloon v. Craigengower. King's Park, 2 p.m.
TEAT.

H.K.C.C. v. Dr. Aubrey, J. Hall, E. Irving, A. C. Leith, H. R. Makin, T. E. Pearce, W. C. D. Turner, H. S. Sweeting, R. F. Long, A. Mackenzie and H. R. Wilb. Telegraphs and Dowdells. C. C. E. B. Beattie, T. C. Buckland, R. C. Hose, F. Merton, E. A. G. May, E. C. Oliver, R. E. H. Oliver, C. E. Shields, W. E. Warburton, W. Waterhouse and A. H. Young.

Craigengower. L. E. Lammett, G. A. Hancock, L. A. Ross, W. H. Viveash, J. D. Norris, R. F. Lammett, R. A. Carvello, H. W. Petersen, P. Currie, R. Bass and O. J. Higginbottom.

Kowloon. J. Robinson, W. F. Brewster, W. L. Wease, J. H. Head, Lt. G. G. Richardson, W. T. Elson, D. J. Mackenzie, Lt. Weaver, W. Curwan, H. O. Brown, F. Sutton and H. Boir.

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. H.M.S. Bedford. Club Ground, 4 p.m.
TEAM.

H.K.F.C. v. Kew, Hamilton and McCabbin; Whitmore, Barlow and Gregory; Atchinson and Joseland; Kilby; Goldenberg and Claxton.

GYMKHANA.

Buffs Regimental Meeting. Happy Valley, 2:30 p.m.

BOXING.

V. R. C. Tournament. V.R.C. 9 p.m.

MANILA POLO TEAM FOR HONG KONG.

The Manila Polo Club, a Manila paper says, has decided to send a team to the China coast to give the Hongkong players, who were defeated in Manila during the Carnival tournament, a chance to regain some of their lost glory in the battle of the sticks. It is understood that the four from Manila will leave next Tuesday and with one exception the team will be the same that successfully competed with the visitors on the Pasay field. The Governor-General, naturally, will not be able to get away to Hongkong, and it is said the Captain Mitchell, of the Signal Corps, will go in his stead. Captain Mitchell is undoubtedly one of the best poloists who have played on the Pasay field, and Manilaans may feel sure that his end will be properly held up.

CHINA SOCIETY.

ANNUAL CONVERSATION IN LONDON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, February 2nd.

At the Carlton Hall on Thursday night the annual conversations of the China Society was held. The weather was dead against travelling and the Chinese colony were celebrating the Chinese New Year, so the attendance suffered considerably. Nevertheless, those who attended had a very pleasant time, and the officers of the Society left nothing undone that would conduce to the happiness of the guests.

The principle adopted by those arranging the programme was the correct one that there should be ample opportunity for old Eastern friends to foregather without the restriction of a formal musical schedule. To this end a number of small tables were arranged around the hall, and while the Amateur Band of Miss Victoria discoursed merrily, the guests sat together and chatted of times over light refreshments, or wandered from one group to another in social interchange of greetings. Mr. Byrne, Sir Charles Dudgeon, Mr. George Jamieson, Mr. Lionel Giles and all the main upholders of the Society were there, helping to make the evening a merry one.

In addition to the band, Miss Gilmour sang, and Miss Maggie Richard, A.R.C.M., contributed violin solos—both with great distinction, that brought warm an even in the case of each of their items.

THE FALL IN SILVER.

The N.C. Daily News of Monday last says:—

The news which came to hand on Saturday morning of a drop in the price of silver of 3½ of a penny, took this market by surprise. The steady and gradual improvement which has for some time characterized the price of the white metal was looked upon as the beginning of a movement towards a higher range. Merchants and bankers alike were unprepared for such a violent setback, and exchange did not at first respond to the fall. On a very unsettled market a large business was done by importers which the banks could not stand up to, and rates did away quickly until a drop of a half-penny was recorded. At that point the sagging tendency was arrested. We gather from the telegrams that the reason for the slump in silver is the announcement in the Indian Budget proposals for the ensuing year that the duty on silver imports will be increased to four shillings per ounce, which is equivalent to an advance of about eleven per cent. on the present tariff of five per cent. The secret has been well kept, as none of the Banks or houses trading with India seem to have expected any alteration. We understand that private telegrams have been received here to the effect that the new duty is being imposed already. A shipment of £45,000 was due to arrive in Bombay last Friday, and whether it was landed in time to escape the higher duty is uncertain, but there must be other shipments en route. It is not likely that the Indian Bazaars and Bullion dealers will submit to the imposition of the higher tariff without protest, particularly with regard to silver on the sea. It is a pity, however, that the price has received such a shake at the present time, when merchants here were hoping for a steady market and some signs of a return to prosperity times. Prices will no doubt adjust themselves in time, but fluctuations of this nature must have an adverse effect. The fall in silver will be recovered, although the process may be slow. Local conditions indicate that China is likely to be a buyer, and India must buy silver whether the duty be 5 or 15 per cent.

BRITISH SPORT.

THE TEST MATCHES.

TWO VICTORIES FOR SOUTH AFRICA. By ninety-five runs, South Africa defeated England at Durban on January 26th in the second Test match. Set 348 runs to get to win in the fourth innings of the match the English cricketers were only able to obtain 252. South Africa have, therefore, established a strong lead in the rubber.

The fact of the matter is three of the best English batsmen have struck a shocking bad patch of luck and cannot get a start in Test matches. Fancy such tried and experienced batsmen as Mr. Fane, Denton, and Woolley, only managing to collect 44 runs among them! If the English batting breaks down to such an extent we cannot hope to win Test matches. Curiously enough, the batsmen both in front and following these three unfortunate players managed to score with a certain amount of freedom. Hobbs again achieved a great personal triumph. The Surrey professional seems to temper light-heartedness with just the correct amount of caution in order to deal successfully with the insidious googlies. So far he has scored 247 runs in four completed innings in the Test matches, his average working out at 61.75. In spite of the fact that good wickets were falling with lamentable regularity, Hobbs seems to have played with complete confidence.

Woolley, however, of whom great things were and are expected, attempted to play for "keep." This is quite an unnatural game for the Kent professionals to adopt, but perhaps he was playing to orders. There is no free batsman playing to day than Woolley, and his long run of ill-luck must be a very heartbreaking experience for him.

While Mr. Bird and Thompson were associated the South Africans must have felt a little anxious. The amateur has all the necessary confidence as well as skill to win a match of his own bat, while Thompson is used from long experience to the back-to-the-wall game. In both Test matches he has made splendid efforts when England were in a tight corner, scoring 63 on the first occasion and 46 not out on the second. The pair added 63 runs, and then the English captain helped Thompson to add another 40. After that the end came quickly.

The records of the Test matches to far are as follows:

FIRST TEST MATCH.

South Africa—1st innings ... 208
2nd innings ... 345

England—1st innings ... 310
2nd innings ... 224

South Africa won by 19 runs.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

South Africa—1st innings ... 199
2nd innings ... 347

England—1st innings ... 199
2nd innings ... 252

South Africa won by 95 runs.

ENGLISH CUP—SECOND ROUND.

February 5th.

Swindon ... 2 Burnley ... 0
Chelsea ... 0 Tottenham H. ... 1
Stockport Co. ... 4 Bristol Rovers ... 0
Barndy ... 0 Coventry ... 0
Southend ... 3 Bradford ... 1
Sunderland ... 1 W. Bromwich A. ... 1
Bristol City ... 6 Derby County ... 1
Aston Villa ... 0 Manchester C. ... 5
Southampton ... 0 Blackburn R. ... 2
Wolverhampton W. ... 1 West Ham U. ... 2
Leicester Fosse ... 3 Fulham ... 0
Everton ... 5 Woolwich A. ... 0
Newcastle Utd. ... 0 Notts Forest ... 0
Northampton ... 0

CUP-TIE GATES.

Attendance Receipts.

Chelsea v. Spurs ... 31,766 £2,103

Aston Villa v. Derby County ... 45,000 £1,541

Bradford City v. Blackburn R. ... 23,000 1,336

Newcastle v. Fosse ... 35,846 1,129

Everton v. Woolwich Arsenal ... 30,000 900

Southampton v. Manchester City ... 15,965 811

Barnsley v. Bristol Rovers ... 10,285 800

Northampton v. Notts Forest ... 18,000 609

Wolverhampton W. v. West Bromwich ... 16,783 581

Bristol City v. West Bromwich ... 17,000 576

Leicester Fosse v. Bury ... 15,000 503

Swindon v. Burnley ... 10,000 488

Sunderland v. Bradford ... 17,300 482

Portsmouth v. Coventry City ... 12,000 462

Southend v. Rangers ... 5,000 262

Stockport v. Leyton ... 7,000 280

THE LEAGUE—DIV. I.

Preston N. E. ... 1 Manchester U. ... 0

Bolton Wndrs. ... 1 Middlesbrough ... 1

THE LEAGUE—DIV. II.

Glossop ... 2 Leeds City ... 1

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Bunting ... 1 Brighton & H. ... 2

Millwall ... 2 New Brighton ... 1

Norwich City ... 1 Exeter ... 5

Plymouth A. ... 4 Brentford ... 2

Croydon Com. ... 1 Brentford ... 2

STEAMSHIPS AND THEIR VALUE.

The crisis through which steamship owners have been so long struggling is passing away,

remark Messrs. H. E. Moss & Co. in their "Annual Steamship Circular," and we shall

soon see further improvement in this important branch of our national industries. Undoubtedly, a better feeling exists, and what is more, freighters in many directions have sensibly improved.

New trades, especially from the Pacific, have sprung up, and are absorbing a large amount of tonnage.

We are convinced that when political

matters assume their normal course, and

confidence is re-established, steamship owners,

especially those possessed of the most modern

type of vessel, will have profitable employ-

ment for some time to come. Many

builders, who were practically without orders

12 months ago, have now sufficient work

to keep them occupied well into 1916, con-

sequently they are no longer taking orders at

the prices current a few months ago, which in

many cases were below the cost of production.

Lloyd's new rules have enabled builders to

reduce cost, but whether the reduction of

scantling is wise or not experience alone will

prove.

Prices for building new steamers are still very

low. Vessels of 7,500 to 7,400 tons deadweight,

with ordinary specifications, have recently

been contracted for at as low as £4,150 per ton dead-

weight, and other sizes in proportion. Most of

the steamers on builders' hands have been with

few exceptions disposed of, but at low prices

and the same applies to second-hand steamers

recently forced on the market. Few bargains

remain. They have been mostly sold at great

sacrifice, for it has been practically impossible

to sell such tonnage except at absurdly low

prices. For years attention has been called to

the enormous amount of obsolete tonnage that

must be broken up at home and abroad. In the

firm's last circular they estimated that at least

1,000,000 tons would have to be demolished.

Shipowners are now realising this fact, and large

numbers of steamers, principally old liners, are

being sold for this purpose, but there are many

others to follow.

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS.

HOAXED.

SHAM ABYSSINIAN PRINCES.

A home paper announces the perpetration of a gigantic hoax on the Admiralty, the British Navy and H.M.S. Dreadnought by five young men and one woman. On Monday, 7th February, three of the young men and the girl, privately honoured as Abyssinian princes, travelled down to Portland, and were there received with the princely honour on board the flagship. The two other young men played the parts, respectively, of attaché to the Foreign Office and interpreter.

From start to finish they were forty minutes on board H.M.S. Dreadnought, and from the point of view of the perpetrators of the joke, the escape was entirely successful. In fact, on the following day, the battleship in question put to sea without one single officer or man on board being aware of the manner in which they had been hoaxed.

That the master could have remained a secret for ever was, of course, impossible, as the practical jokers used certain means of carrying through their jest which caused instant inquiry on the part of the Foreign Office. These inquiries were so pertinent that the majority of the young men sought seclusion, but one of them, however, had been caught in London to tell the tale.

Munday's adventure had been brewing for some time, but the exact lines upon which the joke was to be worked were not mapped out till about a fortnight ago. Then the commander-in-chief of the enterprise hid himself to an entirely innocent and unsuspecting customer of world-wide renown, and requested him to furnish make-up for four Abyssinian princes. Expenses appeared to have been of no account, and the ring-leader actually took to the costumer books showing exactly what the princes should wear. Of course, they could have been fitted out in rough-and-ready fashion at an instant's notice, but this was not in the least the idea of this latest and most elaborate of the "Captain Koenepik." He demanded accuracy of detail, and so some days had to be spent in procuring a rigidly correct make-up.

Indeed, so reckless was he as to what the adventure might cost that he one day rushed

out of the shop, declaring that mock-jewels were of no value, and returned half an hour later with £500 worth or so of precious stones purchased from a neighbouring jeweller.

The make-up when complete was certainly striking. The three young men and the young woman all had their hair cut short, and were

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 53. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.E.C.

6th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FREE. Advertiser sends an application his catalogue of French Books on Orient Science, History, Customs, Theatres of the 18th Century, and Louis the 17th. Write to DAMAGON, 96, Rue Blanche, Paris. [366]

REPRESENTATION OF A WELL-KNOWN HOUSE.

WANTED for Berlin, eventually for the whole of Germany, by a Firm of good standing, established 1871, with large Warehouses in their Own House. Please address—C. UHTICKE, Adalbertstr. 76, Berlin, S.O. 26. [367]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-HOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th March at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Agents. Hongkong, 4th March, 1910. [368]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-HOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th March at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Agents. Hongkong, 4th March, 1910. [369]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have instructions to Sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th MARCH, 1910, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their AUCTION ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road (Corner of Ice House Street),

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN TWO LOTS. Nos. 20 and 21, PRAYA KENNEDY TOWN and Nos. 454, 456, 458, 460 and 462, DES VOEUX ROAD, WEST, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

The Property comprising LOT I. is registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT NUMBER TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE, and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 24th June, 1887, at a Crown Rent of \$156 per annum, Area 12,235 square feet or thereabouts, and is used for Godowns capable of producing a monthly rental of \$500.

The Property comprising LOT II. is registered in the Land Office as SECTIONS A, B, C, D and E on MARINE LOT NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX, and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 24th December, 1865, at an apportioned Crown Rent of \$78.30 per annum, Area 8,620 Square feet or thereabouts, and is used for Godowns capable of producing a monthly rental of \$440.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from the Vendor's Solicitors.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, 1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong, and also from

The Auctioneers. Hongkong, 5th March, 1910. [368]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:—

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles: Workmen's Strike. The Need of Leadership. Slavery in China. Checking Sedition in India.

Random Reflections.

Hongkong News. Sanitary Board.

Eye Disease Refuge. Hygiene Competition in Hongkong Schools Supreme Court.

The Harbour Accident at Macao.

The Alana Case.

Sun A Wan's Execution.

The Dala Lama.

Company Reports:—

The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.

Shanghai Dividends.

Trade-Marks in Japan.

The Canton Vice-roy v. Butler-Wright.

University For Hankow.

China's Policy in Tibet.

Confidence in the Future of the Philippines.

Sporting Notes.

Macau Notes.

Tariff Revision in Japan.

Tsingtao as a Bean Port.

Commercial Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each.

\$1. Cash for three copies.

Subscription \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage 82.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1910. [369]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

WE have This Day Established Ourselves under the Firm Name of LEE & CO., as Merchants and Shipping Agents. C. H. LEE, ALBERT AHWEH. Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [347]

E. & E.

HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

EVENING CLASSES in the following Subjects will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, MARCH 7TH.—

ENGINEERING SECTION: Building Construction and Drawing. Field Surveying. Machine Drawing. Steam. Mathematics. Mechanics. Physics.

COMMERCE SECTION: English. French. Chinese (Cantonese Colloquial). Shorthand (including Typewriting). Book-keeping.

SCIENCE SECTION: Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical). Physics.

TEACHERS' CLASS: English, and Methods of Teaching. Students should attend at the Institute to be enrolled on THURSDAY, MARCH 3RD, or FRIDAY, MARCH 4TH, between 6 and 7 P.M.

Copies of the Prospectus and Entry Form for intending Students may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

E. RALPHS, Director. Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [345]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at 12 o'clock (NOON) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd February to the 9th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers. Hongkong, 15th February, 1910. [347]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that REUBEN GOLDSTEIN EDWARDS, trading as EDWARDS' HARLENE COMPANY, of 95 and 96, High Holborn, London, England, Manufacturer, has on the 4th day of January, 1910, applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK:

HARLENE

in the name of REUBEN GOLDSTEIN EDWARDS, trading as EDWARDS' HARLENE COMPANY, who Claims to be the Proprietor thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicant in respect of Perfumery (including Toilet Articles, Preparations for the Teeth and Hair and Perfumed Soap), in Class 48.

The Trade Mark has been in use by the applicant since the year 1887.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1909.

E. G. EDWARDS, Trading as EDWARDS' HARLENE Co. [148]

THE HONGKONG MILLING CO., LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, all the lands comprising the HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY'S Estate at Junk Bay, with the exception of the lot on which the Mill Buildings are erected. The Property for Sale includes New Kowloon Marine Lot No. 5, New Kowloon Farm Lot No. 5, New Kowloon Island Lots No. 31 and 32, and Sai Kung Island Lot No. 5; all the above except, Sai Kung Island Lot No. 5, are situated on the South side of Junk Bay, about nine miles from the City, having sea frontage of about 23 miles, with deep water. Junk Bay is well sheltered and a recognised refuge for large ships in typhoon-weather. Sai Kung Island Lot No. 5 is situated about 400 feet above the level of the sea, and has a reservoir of about five acres with a dam about 35 feet high. There is in the direct-time of the year a flow of about 250,000 gallons of water per day and an average supply of about 1,000,000 gallons a day. There are three well-built bungalows on the property. A Police Station is erected on a prominent spur commanding a view of the whole property. Further particulars of the property may be obtained from the Undersigned, to whom offer should be addressed not later than the 11th March. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer for the property.

HORACE PERCY SMITH, Chartered Accountant, Official Liquidator, 5, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 25th February, 1910. [329]

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSA REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE. Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MATINEES: (SUNDAY, AT 4 P.M.)

304] HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FLOWER SHOW IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS, ON TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH.

Open 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 51.

The Prizes will be distributed at 5 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH.

Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 50 cts.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 20 cts.

Children Half-Price.

Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 50 cts.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 20 cts.

Children Half-Price.

Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 50 cts.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 20 cts.

Children Half-Price.

Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 50 cts.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 20 cts.

Children Half-Price.

Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 50 cts.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 20 cts.

Children Half-Price.

Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 50 cts.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 20 cts.

Children Half-Price.

Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 50 cts.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 20 cts.

Children Half-Price.

Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 50 cts.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 20 cts.

Children Half-Price.

Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 50 cts.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 20 cts.

Children Half-Price.

Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 50 cts.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 20 cts.

Children Half-Price.

Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 50 cts.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 20 cts.

Children Half-Price.

Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 50 cts.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 20 cts.

Children Half-Price.

PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & CO., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France). [230]

The Latest Fashion,
The Smartest Style,
The Most Moderate Prices.

are all assured when dealing with so responsible a London Tailor as

JOHN J. M. BULST,
140, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PRICES are as follows:
Frock Coat and Vest from £3/-
Dress Suit (Silk-lined) " 8/-
Leather Suit " 8/-
Necktie and Knicker " 6/-

paid to orders by post,
as those given personally in
London, and by this means Mr. Bulst's
business from abroad increases annually.

A large choice of Cheviots, Seers, Flannels and Tweeds can be had. Suit when writing, which preferred.
Breeches (from 35/-) and other cloths most suitable for Colonial Wear.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trademark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS:—CALSBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., HONGKONG.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

BOVRIL

Tempt you to Eat and Feeds you.

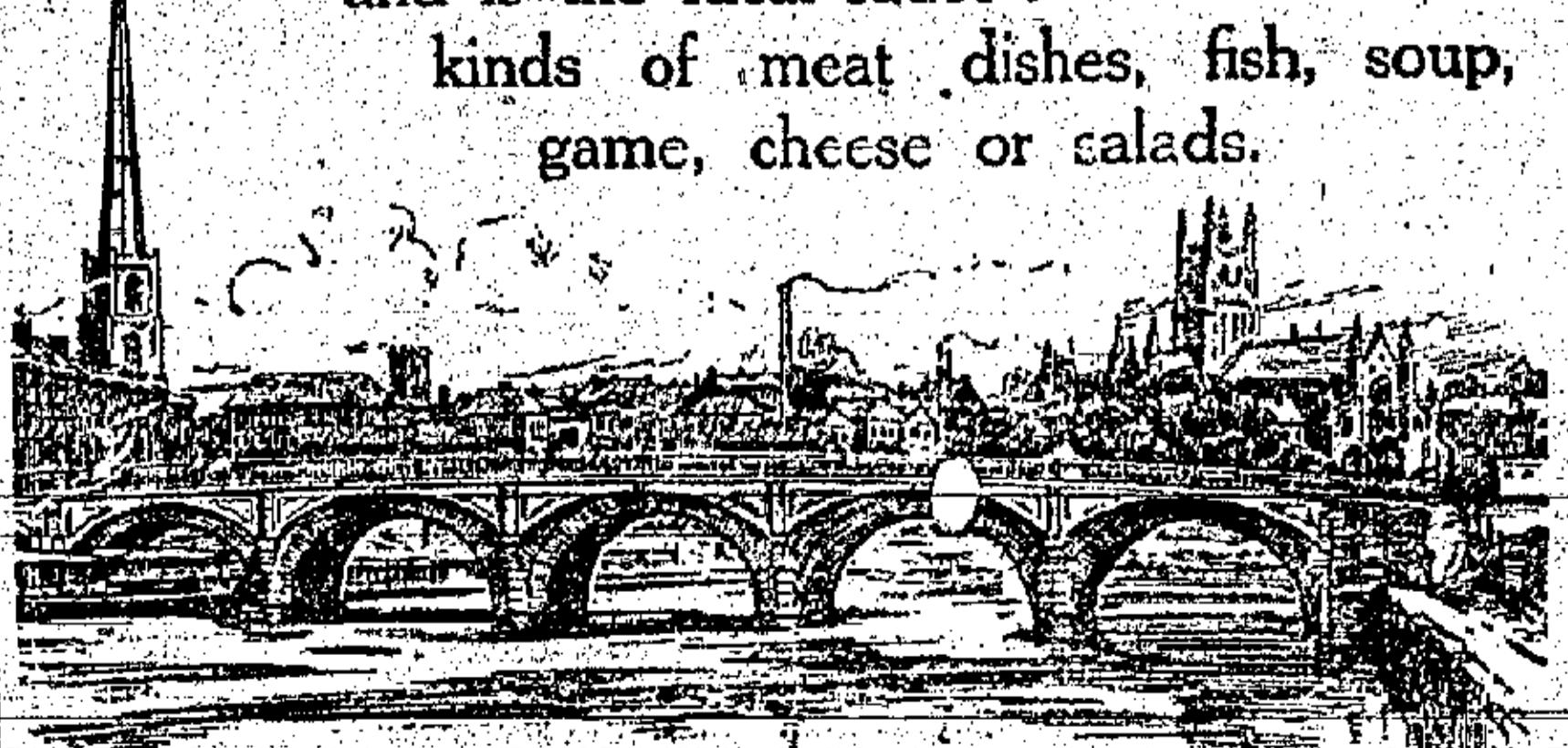
Whether at home, at the office, in the restaurant, or in the theatre, a cup of Bovril is easily and quickly procured.

ALWAYS INSIST UPON BOVRIL,
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. the King.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

is the original and genuine "Worcestershire," and is the ideal sauce for use with all kinds of meat dishes, fish, soup, game, cheese or salads.



WORCESTER

— the beautiful and historic city in the West of England where this sauce has always been made, and whence it continues to be exported in ever-increasing quantities to all parts of the world.

RUBBER SPECULATION.

EFFECTS OF THE BOOM EXAMINED IN DETAIL.

PROSPECTS OF DIVIDEND ON SHARES BOUGHT AT RECENT PRICES

We reproduce the following from the *Stratford Times* of 21st inst.:

In the following tables and notes the object is to place before those who are interested in rubber properties some fairly representative groups of shares under what we call old and new formations, the latter being companies formed during the rubber boom period. There is no pretence of making the lists complete, but they are typical and the averages derived from them will apply, with a fair degree of accuracy, to the whole of the rubber companies in Malaya.

When examining the prospects of a particular company closely readers will have to take note of the average age of rubber given lower down the column, and of the amount of uncalled capital. In the case of the new formations a précis of the information given in the prospectuses will be found in the "Notes on New Formations."

Some of the prices to which shares have risen appear to be extravagant, and so they are, possibly, if viewed as long investments. But in examining the figures we have been not a little impressed by what we may call the reasoned expansions of values. This may be illustrated by taking the first, the last, and the middle company in the "old formations" list. In each case the market has raised the price to over £200 per planted acre, viz., Anglo-Malay £235, Valambrosa £212, Kuala Lumpur £223. Now, we know the actual output of rubber by each of these companies in January, and have every reason to suppose that it will increase month by month during the present year. Anglo-Malay actual output in January was 49,305 lbs. and we take it at a monthly average of 55,000 lbs. for the whole year. Kuala Lumpur actual output in January was 45,135 lbs., and we take it at an average of 50,000 lbs. Valambrosa actual output in January was 36,000 lbs., and we take it at an average of 40,000 lbs. We assume that the net profit will be 4/- per acre on the year's output of each of these companies, and on this basis we work out the results as follows:

Total Output 1910 in lbs.	Total profit at 4/- per lb.	Dividend on Actual Capital at 4/- per lb.	Yield on Shares at Market Price.
Anglo-Malay 660,000	£32,000	88 per cent.	7/- per cent.
Kuala Lumpur 600,000	£20,000	664	9/-
Valambrosa 480,000	£16,000	192	11/-

The enormous percentage Valambrosa should be able to pay is explained by the very large proportion of its planted area actually at the productive stage. The average age of its rubber is 6.57 against the 4.37 of Anglo-Malay, and the 3.47 of Kuala Lumpur. On the other hand, of course, it has a smaller reserve, as we see by the following:

Total acres planted	Anglo-Malay.	Kuala Lumpur.	Valambrosa.
Acres producing	3,364	2,493	1,729
Acres in reserve	1,699	1,106	1,054

No doubt some of the companies have increased their plants; and so the statistics we have used were made up, but very young rubber does not greatly change the valuation of an estate. Compare the market price of such a "new formation" as Merlinian with that of any of the old companies which are producing rubber.

The tables and notes, we hope, will prove useful to investors even if they merely serve to show the varied factors that should enter into an estimate of valuation.

Company.	Acres Under Rubber.	Acres Over 5 years old.	Date Planting.	Capital per acre.	Capital planted.	When Company Formed.	Value of share Feb. 12, 1910.	Price Feb. 12, 1910.	Effect of Share Boom.	
									1	2
Anglo-Malay	3,564	1,655	1899-21/500,000	£34.120	1,903	2/-	£1.40	£535.4.0	4.0	4.0
Batu Caves	1,231	412	1902	20,187	16.8	1904	£1	8.26	131.4.0	4.0
Bertam	2,405	293	1900	175,000	72.150	1936	1	3.110	254.12.0	4.0
Bukit Rajah	2,340	1,505	1899	70.0	30.0	1903	1	11.10	345.0.0	4.0
Cicely	823	353	1899	16,000	19.6	1904	1	1.180	361.14.0	4.0
Con. Malay	1,610	652	1899	62,000	38.10	1905	1	10.0	385.0.0	4.0
Damansara	1,729	1117	1900	102,000	57.130	1906	1	6.0	345.18.0	4.0
F. Selangor	1,024	512	1902	35,000	34.3.6	1905	1	9.5	350.5.10	4.0
Hilds & Lilds	453	1943	1899	305,000	67.6.6	1906	1	5.50	355.9.1	4.0
L. Kenneth	1,067	487	1901	30,000	10.6	1923	1	8.170	248.1.7	4.0
K. Lumpur	2,493	1,106	1902	18,000	72.4.0	1916	1	7.50	533.9.0	4.0
Lanadron	4,672	1,158	1899	250,000	54.13.6	1907	1	5.10	300.14.3	4.0
Ledbury	1,421	403	1899	75,000	52.15.5	1908	1	3.50	271.10.3	4.0
Lingga	4,92	1,650	1899	98.324	25.9.1	1895	2/-	1.190	452.7.1	4.0
Pataling	1,529	889	1899	22,500	14.15.8	1903	2/-	2.10	301.0.2	4.0
Perek	71	434	1899	85,000	118.4.3	1906	1	5.00	1,151.1.3	4.0
Senggor	1,505	1,218	1899	50,000	10.8.8	1898	2/-	2.50	432.9.0	4.0
S. Kapoh	1,818	538	1902	100,000	55.0.0	1906	1	5.150	316.5.0	4.0
Stungo Way	1,074	566	1903	50,000	47.4.2	1904	1	4.170	238.1.2	4.0
U. Singapore	1,729	1,054	1899	50,600	29.5.3	1904	2/-	1.150	512.1.10	4.0

NEW FORMATIONS.

The average actual capitalisations per planted acre and the capitalisations based upon market price per planted acre are as follows:—the companies for which we have no quotations being taken at par:—

Companies formed before 1906	Actual Capital Per planted acre.	Market Price Per planted acre.	Increase Per planted acre.	AVERAGE AGE OF RUBBER UNDER OLD FORMATIONS.			
				1	2	3	4
Companies formed in 1906-7-8	£29,12.2	£30.0.0	£320.7.10				
Companies formed in 1909-10	63.6.8	355.5.4	30.18.8				
	119.12.2	151.10.6	41.18.4				

A statement of the average age of the rubber trees in 1909 on the old formations may be given as supplementary to the information in the table:—

Years	Years	Years</

INSURANCES

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE.

THE GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED, is prepared to extend the benefits of its well-known "HOME" Policies to Hongkong. Fire Risks also Accepted at Current Rates. For Prospects and Particulars apply to—

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 18th January, 1910. [187]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1908 £19,121,310.

I. Authorised Capital £6,000,000 Subscribed Capital £3,275,000 Paid-up Capital £1,212,500 0 0 II. Fire Funds £3,204,753 7 10 The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [198]

DR. M. H. CHAUN, DENTAL SURGEON, 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Telephone 126. Hongkong, 27th January, 1905. [364]

SIEN TING SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1221]

GRACA & CO., 27, DES VŒUX ROAD. Dealers in

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS. JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMPS CATALOGUE FOR 1910, Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c. Inspection Invited. [110]

NEW CARTRIDGES. BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to SSSG. at 8s, 8d and 87s per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety. Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO. Hongkong 26th October, 1905. [1314]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS. CALIBRE 7.65 mm. WITH CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS. SIEMSSSEN & CO. Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

DAVID CORSAR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TAEPAILUNG ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. 1535 Sole Agents.

SINGON & CO. IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [533]

A. LING & CO., 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. FURNITURE AND PHOTO-GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK. "Sir Henry Ponsonby is commanded by the Queen to thank Mr. Darlingon for a copy of his Handbook."

"Nothing better could be wished for."

British Weekly.

"Far superior to ordinary guides."

Daily Chronicle.

Visitors to London should use

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK. "A brilliant book."—The Times.

LONDON. Particularly good."—Academy.

by E. C. Cook and Enlarged Edition AND E. T. COOK, M.A.

24 Maps and Plans.

ENVIRONS.

60 Illustrations.

60 Illustrations.

NORTH WALES.

10 Maps 5s.

DEVON AND CO. 89 Illustrations.

CO. 12 Maps 5s.

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Llandrindod, Wells, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towy, Barmouth, Dolgellau, Harlech, Cricieth, Porthmadog, Llandudno, Rhyl, Porth-y-coed, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands should send for DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS 1s. each.

1s. THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

A Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout the World.

PRICE 3s CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" OFFICES, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World, unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

HOW GREAT MEN RECOUP THEIR ENERGIES.

SOME STRIKING TESTIMONY.

Eminent men are the authoritative exponents of a nation's thought. Their views, given with the sense of responsibility which rests upon those who mould public opinion, must command the most earnest attention. When the subject of consideration is the creation and preservation of those physical and mental attributes which so largely enter into the sum total of human success, then, surely, the opinions of those who have risen to the proud position of leaders of men will be all-convincing.

The unanimity with which the most distinguished personages proclaim Sanatogen to be the ideal tonic food remedy, affords striking evidence of the high esteem in which Sanatogen is held as a restorative and tonic.

Sanatogen is proclaimed as being the most powerful restorative known for renewing and sustaining the vigour of health. When run down and in conditions of lassitude, nervousness, mental inactivity, as well as debility, and all the ills foreshadowed by that dangerous signal depression, Sanatogen is unrivalled. It speedily and permanently restores that buoyancy and elasticity which are the very essence of well-being.

Sir Gilbert Parker, especially famous as a gifted author and an intrepid traveller, is full of enthusiastic praise:

"20 Carlton House Terrace. I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Sir John Hare gives us a peep into the means employed to sustain the wonderful vitality which is one of his distinguishing characteristics:

"Upper Berkeley Street. I have found Sanatogen a most valuable tonic and stimulant during a period when I had to work very hard under conditions of great weakness and ill-health."

Lord Sutherland Gower, the creator of the noble Shakespearean memorial at Stratford-on-Avon, says of Sanatogen:

"Hammerfield, Penshurst, Kent. I feel it only due to the benefit conferred on my general health by Sanatogen to write to inform those interested in that wonderful medicine that in a couple of months' time it has cured me of all gouty trouble. Sanatogen has done me far more good than all the waters of Bath and Harrogate."

Madame Sarah Grand, the gifted authoress of "The Heavenly Twins," says she has found in Sanatogen renewed vigour of body and brain.

"Grove Hill. Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it after nearly four years' enforced idleness from extreme debility, and felt the benefit almost immediately. And now after taking it steadily three times a day for twelve weeks, I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again—and also able to do as much of both as I ever did."

Conclusive proof is forthcoming also in the testimony of over 12,000 physicians as to the superlative merits of Sanatogen as the ideal tonic food remedy.

Amongst the many who have written in praise of Sanatogen Dr. Andrew Wilson expresses golden opinions in that striking publication "The Art of Living," a copy of which will be sent gratis and post free on forwarding name and address to Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong (mentioning the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS), who also supply Sanatogen.

[126 2]

VILLAGE FOOTBALL.

(FROM A "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Village cricket flourishes in many a green meadow of England, thanks to the squire and the parson, whose love of the game's mild and sunny discipline, the *aera medocitas* of the British, is shared by all their neighbours, from the biggest farmer in the parish down to the lately-begotten urchin, concerning whom the old song says:

"God made the little boy To holler off the crow."

As with the farmer who found Harry Rich mond and took him home to his grandfather's house, so with every right-minded countryman in these latter days—though odds or elections or what not is the burden of his thoughts, yet there is a bit o' cricket somewhere in his wupon-load. But what of village football?

Some people will reply that football is not rooted in the life of the English countryside as is the summer pastime, that it is an invention of the townsmen (whereas the first cricketers were country folk), that it does not make for the betterment of rustic manners, and so on, and so forth. Indeed, these things were actually said to the writer when, years ago, he started a football club in a small out-of-the-way parish in one of the counties that march with Wales, where, by the way, football is the only national game.

The *Rural Dean*, one of the best sportmen that ever lived, and the father of two "Blues" (the one Dark, the other Light), thought that the play would not work out very well. He doubted whether the farmers, very few of whom were well-to-do, would allow their labourers to take even an occasional afternoon off for football. His one weakness (which at times gave his sermons the obscure intensity of Tacitus) was a desire to say too much in too few words; and he closed the first discussion of the matter with the epigram, "God made cricket, but man made football." But, being a man of wide and deep knowledge, and (what is much rarer) of a scrupulous intellectual honesty, he admitted that the appeal to history would not help the case for hesitation. It is the plain historical truth that, centuries before the first cricket ball began its devastating career, footballs were kicked to and fro on village greens and matches were played compared with which the game on "Big Side" described in "Tom Brown's Schoolboy" was a tea-party to which one's maiden aunt is invited. Laws and by-laws were constantly being enacted against unscrupulous Englishmen who wasted their happy-days in playing football instead of learning the use of the longbow, the weapon with which the greatest of England's land fights—and two or three, it may be, of her famous sea-fights—were won to the amazement of the steel-and-chivalry of France, a land with a nobility but without yeomanry. Yet it seemed right that football should be organized in this community of poverty-stricken farmers and overworked underpaid labourers.

The farmers and the farmers' sons had their cricket and an occasional day's hunting. But the labourers had no sport at all except on Sunday afternoons, when they would assemble in a field and kick a football about in the haphazard fashion of their ancestors. Looking into the minds of these men, living palpitations of English history, one saw that it would be more profitable to everybody—to the squire, to the lesser landowners, to the farmers, to the labourers themselves, and also to the parson, *seruum*—to mend the tradition rather than attempt to end it.

Long before then the writer had known another kind of village football in another part of England—in the region of the Pennines, half in Lancashire and half in Yorkshire, where dwells a race of Englishmen with Celtic blood in their veins, seeing that the Celts had long outlived the conquest of Britain in the high places and deep, secluded cloughs of that sea of purple moorlands. (It might be possible to uphold the thesis that genius in football is the outcome much more often than not of the Celts' temperament.) In the 'seventies and 'eighties Rugby football was played for its own sake in all that pify countryside, and the grave enthusiasm of the players, factory hands for the most part, was comparable with that of the Hambleton cricketers. All day they worked in the hummimg mills, brooding over wondrous machinery and thinking out subtle improvements, hundreds of which have been patented and have enabled us to hold our own in textile industries against the world despite adverse tariffs. Even when the day's work was at an end and clatter of home-returning clogs was heard, like a fusillade, in the dusk, the wheels would still be turning in the minds of these inventors. Any of the large towns in that region might be described as a veritable workshop of half-apologetic self-satisfaction such as appears on the face of an actor-manager when he is called before the curtain to enter for a trap competition, reaching the final and being beaten by the narrowest possible margin. That game was played in the county town, and the local paper remarked that the villagers were of various ages, from 15 to 50, and that their play was by no means scientific but unusually robust. So it was.

It was an amazing game. The townsmen were constantly within an ace of scoring, but never succeeded in getting a goal. On the other hand, the villagers, as a result of hard kicking and heavy rushing and a few single-handed dribbles, got no fewer than five. It was a fine day's wonder in all that countryside. The village owed much to their centre half, middle-aged ploughman with very long Dunderby whiskers, who was indefatigable in defence and offence. Once he was charged over and bouncing up again with the elation of the ball, he said to the fellow who had scored him, "Nay, but I fell at my leisure," which seemed a memorable saying. Next day the whole team appeared in church, sitting in two pews at the far end with all air of half-apologetic self-satisfaction such as appears on the face of an actor-manager when he is called before the curtain to enter for a trap competition, reaching the final and being beaten by the narrowest possible margin. That game was played in the county town, and the local paper remarked that the villagers were of various ages, from 15 to 50, and that their play was by no means scientific but unusually robust. So it was.

The chronicler played with them for several seasons, and found them very wholesome fellows. Even when, on the occasion of an outmatch, some of them were persuaded to drink a skiff of cider after the game was over nothing offensive ever slipped out of them. They would sing on the way home, each man his own song, and some of their ditties were very old and some rather new. The song made to celebrate the first of all their harmless victories was always called for as the drag entered the village. It was a rhyme of a sailor who came from Bristol town, where the great ships come and go, to the village and met a girl there and married her. She was the notable saying. Next day the whole team was a substantial addition to his bank balance; but the underwriter takes a temporarily despondent view of marine underwriting in particular and of things in general.

A third point bearing on the question is the risk of constructive total loss. Briefly, underwriters consider that constructive total loss occurs when the cost of re-insuring a vessel to the condition in which she was before the casualty would cost as much as or more than her insured value. She is then abandoned to the underwriters. Clearly the lower the value the more likely are underwriters to be saddled with a total-loss claim, and the less attractive is the proposition. Thus there are many factors in favour of fairly high valuations. Underwriters like them because they mean premiums and spread the risk; brokers like them because a substantial amount of premiums means substantial commissions; ordinary shipowners like them because they are fully covered in the event of total loss; and if there are any dishonest shipowners living they must like them immensely. Yet no one will deny that certain risks, like the principle of fire, have a bad effect and needs to be taken into account.

Her check was touched with a vermilion stain, Her voice was sweet and low; were much improved by putting "vermilion" for "vermell" on the last occasion the inventor heard it sung by carolers on a bench outside an autumn afternoon; and that is the reason, no doubt, why it is still sung there to the tune of "fairly high valuations." Underwriters like them because they mean premiums and spread the risk; brokers like them because a substantial amount of premiums means substantial commissions; ordinary shipowners like them because they are fully covered in the event of total loss; and if there are any dishonest shipowners living they must like them immensely. Yet no one will deny that certain risks, like the principle of fire, have a bad effect and needs to be taken into account.

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM. Recently a method of insurance has been coming into vogue which seems to meet all the needs of the case. The arrangement is for underwriters to insist on a high valuation but to pay only a certain proportion of that amount, perhaps 75, 50, or 50 per cent., should total loss occur. The plan may be illustrated by a very rough example. It may be assumed that a steamer of 1,500 tons, built in 1880, is in

OVERINSURANCE OF SHIPS.

Within the last few days another remarkable case of over-insurance has come to light, but this time, apparently, the underwriting community has not been taken to task by stipendiary magistrates. The report of the Court appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the loss of the steamship *Cadizton* was given in *The Times* of January 25. The vessel left Cardiff for Lisbon with coal in November, and, according to the evidence of the master, on the 18th, while the steamer was in the Bay of Biscay, he heard that water was coming in, and later a tremendous sea was shipped, and he was told that the ship had almost sunk. On the 22nd the crew were taken off by the schooner *Pride of the West*. According to the report referred to, the observations of the Court were as follows:

"With regard to the cause of the unusual water in the vessel, the Court, in the absence of trustworthy evidence, was unable to express any opinion. The cause was a mystery, but the Court was satisfied that the cause would not have been followed by its effect, the abandonment and loss of the vessel, if the master and chief engineer had made every effort to save her. The Court was of opinion that she was not prematurely abandoned. She did not sustain serious damage, and her abandonment was caused by the wrong default and serious omission of the master and chief engineer. If proper measures had been taken, she might have been saved."

"Finally, the Court found that the culpable omission of the master and chief engineer indicated an absence of desire to save the vessel. There was no evidence that either the master or engineer had any pecuniary interest in the vessel, and there was no evidence that either of them knew she was more valuable to her owners when foundered than when she was. The Court noted that the *Cadizton* was not dissimilar from previous cases heard in the Court in the salient features—namely, an old vessel trading at a loss, over-insured, cause of loss a mystery, and neglect of prompt and obviously available measures to save the vessel."

The Court did not deal with the certificates of either the master or engineer.

Having served this apprenticeship to the art of being an Englishman (which surely involves learning a little cricket and football), the writer found it easy to get agricultural labourers playing football. The first step was to visit the field on Sunday afternoon and suggest it would be rather fun to pick up sides. This was done, and the presence of a fair amount of decent material was revealed. A week later came a challenge from a neighbouring village; it was accepted, and the writer was asked to pick a team and captain it. Everybody played the most alarming bouts, but when the ball burst after an hour from the call of time, the home side was well ahead. That evening the club was formed, funds collected for football and goal-posts and nets; a good-natured farmer, who could bowl donkey drops, gave a field rent-free, and the village schoolmaster was appointed secretary and instructed to arrange a few matches. Excess of zeal caused him to ask the well-seasoned team of our market-town for a game, and that was the first and most fatal of our matches. Nobody in the village hoped for anything better than an honourable defeat; even that seemed an idle dream when the day came and the enemy appeared, a likely-looking team of trim young lads in neat uniforms, whose methods were modelled on those of the county town team, the members of which received a small weekly wage for their invaluable services. They brought their gallery with them in a variety of vehicles—a small bathtime crowd, their pot-hats and made great fun of their rustic opponents and said their team would "drop ten goals on 'em."

It was an amazing game. The townsmen were constantly within an ace of scoring, but never succeeded in getting a goal. On the other hand, the villagers, as a result of hard kicking and heavy rushing and a few single-handed dribbles, got no fewer than five. It was a fine day's wonder in all that countryside. The village owed much to their centre half, middle-aged ploughman with very long Dunderby whiskers, who was indefatigable in defence and offence. Once he was charged over and bouncing up again with the elation of the ball, he said to the fellow who had scored him, "Nay, but I fell at my leisure," which seemed a memorable saying. Next day the whole team appeared in church, sitting in two pews at the far end with all air of half-apologetic self-satisfaction. The but if the shipowner objects to paying these heavy rates and wants his insurance, there is an alternative. Let him increase the value of his boat, and so enable the risk of small

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

THE OPAL QUEEN.

BY

MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED.

"Jean!" Mrs. Gerard Lynn stood in the doorway of a little side room in her flat, where her lady secretary-companion—(the triple designation inadequately defines Jean Mowbray's various duties) sat typing her employer's untidy manuscript.

Mrs. Gerard Lynn, fashionable journalist, widow of a well-born failure, was a tall striking-looking woman with rather too much individuality to be in fact what her appearance suggested, a walking advertisement for a famous dressmaker.

It was an open secret that Madame Claire provided Mrs. Gerard Lynn with two or three frocks in the year as payment for flattering mention in the social article by "A Woman of the World" appearing weekly in "Views".

The typewriter stopped clacking and a fairly attractive not very young woman, neat, capable, brown-haired, grey-eyed, looked up with a smile at once indignant and faintly humorous.

Mrs. Gerard Lynn laid a letter upon the typist's table.

"Jean, I'm horribly put out. Do something about this. Send a telegram, or telephone, to say that I'm engaged for the day at Ascot and will write."

Jean Mowbray took up the letter. It had no formal beginning and she judged from the impulsive, but very definite male handwriting as well as from the first sentence or two that it had been penned under the influence of emotion. She wondered at Mrs. Gerard Lynn for having given it to her.

"But I can't do anything. There's no address or telephone number."

Mrs. Lynn looked again at the letter and a distinct blush showed through the very artistic make-up of her cheeks.

*"How tiresome! And how like Andrew Macpherson to think of nothing but the one thing he'd set his heart on!"**"And that?" said the secretary with a smile.**"Myself, of course. He arrived in London last evening. He wrote to say that he has found my address in 'Who's Who', and that he is coming to dine with me to-night. How truly Australian! It never occurs to him that I might have another engagement. But I couldn't have shown him my letter."**"That's of no consequence. I only read enough to make me stop reading further."**"Oh, well, it wouldn't have mattered, I've told you most of my secrets, Jean—about Marmaduke Rayner, for instance. You know I can't pretend that it isn't a matter of importance to me to marry well before I lose my looks, and a clever companion, factual as you are, can be such a help. You must help me here."**"On, I'm willing to be thrown as a sop to the lion if it will advance your interests," returned Jean, "but please first explain the situation."**"I haven't time. I've ordered my taxi, and must meet the Rayner party at Paddington. However, I'll tell you this. Years and years ago—I shudder to think how many—when I parted from Andrew Macpherson under the gum-trees at my old home on the Ubi, I—was—thought ourselves in love with each other."**"It seems as though he at least were still in love," observed Miss Mowbray.**"Poor Andrew! He was always a one-ideal person, and it's just like him to be faithful. He didn't blame me when my people persuaded me into marrying Gerard Lynn: he wrote me a beautiful letter. He had no money and of course it was hopeless. But he said that if ever he heard I was free and he had found the fortune he was hunting for, he'd come right across the globe, if need were, and take his chance again. I suppose," added the lady ruefully, "that's what this means," she tapped the letter.**"Anyway, he's taking his chance of a dinner," said Jean.**"Make Louise give him a good one. And you must say all kinds of pretty things for me. I wonder . . . Mrs. Lynn's eyes took a far-away look not natural to them. "No, if he'd made his fortune, he wouldn't write about having been down on his luck. Poor Andy! It would be nice if he had discovered that gold mine or become a cattle-king like that dreadful creature I interviewed who owned a million or so of horrid beasts. If it had been Andy, that might have made a difference."**"Even to the extent of inducing you to give up Ascot and stop here and receive him?"**"Give up Cup-day! And I promised Mr. Rayner. No, I think not."**"You could get back in time for dinner."**"Impossible. I told Mr. Rayner that I'd stay and dine with his friends, and he's to motor me back to town. Why, Jean, this may be a critical expedition for me—" The blush was again perceptible. "You see, I may be given the chance of a co-partnership in 'Views'—to say nothing of all the rest—instead of being a mere weekly contributor."**"Then I'm sorry for Mr. Macpherson, and for myself I don't anticipate a pleasant evening. However, as I said, I'll cheerfully offer myself to the lion to save you."**Miss Mowbray laughed a little wistfully. The thought occurred to her that instead of being thrown into the arena to apprise Mrs. Gerard Lynn of her disappointment or infidelity, she would like to lead a proud young lion of her own into captivity. As for Mr. Rayner, the proprietor of "Views", she was aware that Mrs. Gerard Lynn had for some time entertained matrimonial designs upon that desirable lion; and Jean opined from the looks of things that the silken chain was already round the noble beast's neck. But sympathetic as she was, she could not help feeling with the faithful lover who was doomed to be repudiated, she would not say a word to dissuade Mrs. Lynn from her day's expedition. It would be a good thing for a poor literary beginner like Jean Mowbray to get on the side of such a great paper as "Views", and, given a certain event, her patroness had promised to bring that about.**The telephone tinkled in the little hall. "There's my taxi!" and Mrs. Lynn gathered up her clinging skirts. She looked at herself in the glass, gave a touch to one of the plumes of her big hat, and flicked a grain of powder from her nose.**"Claire has done me well this time, hasn't she? By the way, Jean, order lamb and green peas and globe artichokes for to-night—Andrew had a weakness for artichokes—he used to go and eat them together. Again she laughed in compunctionous reminiscence. "Strawberries and cream, of course. Hock and the second best claret—but, perhaps, as a bushman, he will prefer whisky—or tea."**The she was out in the hall by this time.**Miss Mowbray took the precaution of ordering dinner at half-past seven. Mr. Macpherson arrived a little earlier. Jean went to the drawing-room in considerable trepidation.**A big man, large-boned, with a sun-burned fine-featured face of the Scotch type, reddish-grey beard, evidently tightly trimmed, and a bright anxious look in his clear blue eyes, was pacing, in long strides, the comparative clear space in the middle of Mrs. Gerard Lynn's drawing room, and seeming as much out of place**there as a prairie-buffalo in a china shop. At the door opened, he turned with a sudden winking light in his eyes which faded at sight of Miss Mowbray, whom he addressed without ceremony in a Scotch accent blending with the Australian drawl.**"I couldn't make out from the people here whether Mrs. Lynn was to be back or not. Can you tell me? Did she get my letter this morning?"**Jean Mowbray said that an apologetic preamble would be useless. She gave Mrs. Lynn's message and told the straight truth.**"Come to Ascot and engage to dine with a friend," he repeated. "Eh, I was under stood that dinner promise in England was regarded as a solemn pledge . . . Well, it's a disappointment, and I'd best be going away again."**Mrs. Gerard Lynn would be dreadfully vexed if you did not stay and dine—that is, if you will put up with only me."**He looked at her with a stirring of interest.**"You're very kind," he said doubtfully.**"Mrs. Lynn ordered dinner herself before she left—the things you used to like," said Jean.**"And, of course, it's just possible," added the girl meekly, "that she might be back earlier than she expected. A friend was going to motor her to town, and it doesn't take so very long from near Ascot."**Mrs. Gerard Lynn would be dreadfully vexed if you did not stay and dine—that is, if you will put up with only me."**He looked at her with a stirring of interest.**"You're very kind," he said doubtfully.**"Mrs. Lynn ordered dinner herself before she left—the things you used to like," said Jean.**"And, of course, it's just possible," added the girl meekly, "that she might be back earlier than she expected. A friend was going to motor her to town, and it doesn't take so very long from near Ascot."**"Mrs. Lynn is a good credit to me," he said.**"She's a good friend to me," he said.*

**COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS,
THE GREATEST TONIC
IN THE WORLD.**



WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU
Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation
to those who have never tried it before
"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you
cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is
prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD
that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina.

Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai. [257]

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

March 3rd, 1910

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Beef Rump *Nei Lung Fa Yuk*—Beef, sirloin

and prime cut 1b. 20

Beef Ham *Ngau Yip*—Corned Beef 20

Beef Shin *Ngau Nam*—Brest Beef 18

Beef Tong *Tau*—Beef for soup 15

Beef *Ngau Yip Pa*—Beef Steak 23

Beef *Ngau Yip Chong*—Shank 20

Beef *Ngau Yip*—Bullock's Brains set 10

Beef *Ngau Lo*—Beef Steak, Sirloin lb. 30

Beef *Ngau Lo*—Bullock's Tongue, flesh, each 50

Beef *Ngau Lo*—corned 60

Beef *Ngau Tsu*—Bullock's Head 60

Beef *Ngau Sam*—Heart, lb. 13

Beef *Ngau Kuk*—Beef Hump, salt 18

Beef *Ngau Kuk*—Bullock's Feet 8

Beef *Ngau Kuk*—Bullock's Head 10

Beef *Ngau Kuk*—Bullock's Tail 18

Beef *Ngau Kuk*—Bullock's Liver, lb. 12

Beef *Ngau Kuk*—Bullock's Tripe, undressed 6

Beef *Ngau Tsai*—Calves' head and Feet, set \$1.00

Beef *Yong Pai Kuk*—Mutton Chop lb. 22

Beef *Yong Pai*—Leg of Mutton 22

Beef *Yong Shaw*—Mutton Shoulder 20

Beef *Yong Tzu*—Sheep's Head 10

Beef *Yong Tzu*—Sheep's Heart 8

Beef *Yong Tzu*—Sheep's Kidney 9

Beef *Yong Tzu*—Sheep's Liver 9

Beef *Yong Tzu*—Sheep's Liver, lb. 24

Beef *Yong Tzu*—Sheep's Heart 18

Beef *Yong Tzu*—Sheep's Kidney 10

Beef *Yong Tzu*—Sheep's Liver 18

Beef *Yong Tzu*—Sheep's Liver, lb. 12

Beef *Yong Tzu*—Sheep's Liver, undressed 6

Beef *Yong Tzu*—Sheep's Heart, set \$1.00

Beef *Yong Tzu*—Sheep's Heart 20

Beef *Yong Tzu*—Sheep's Heart 22

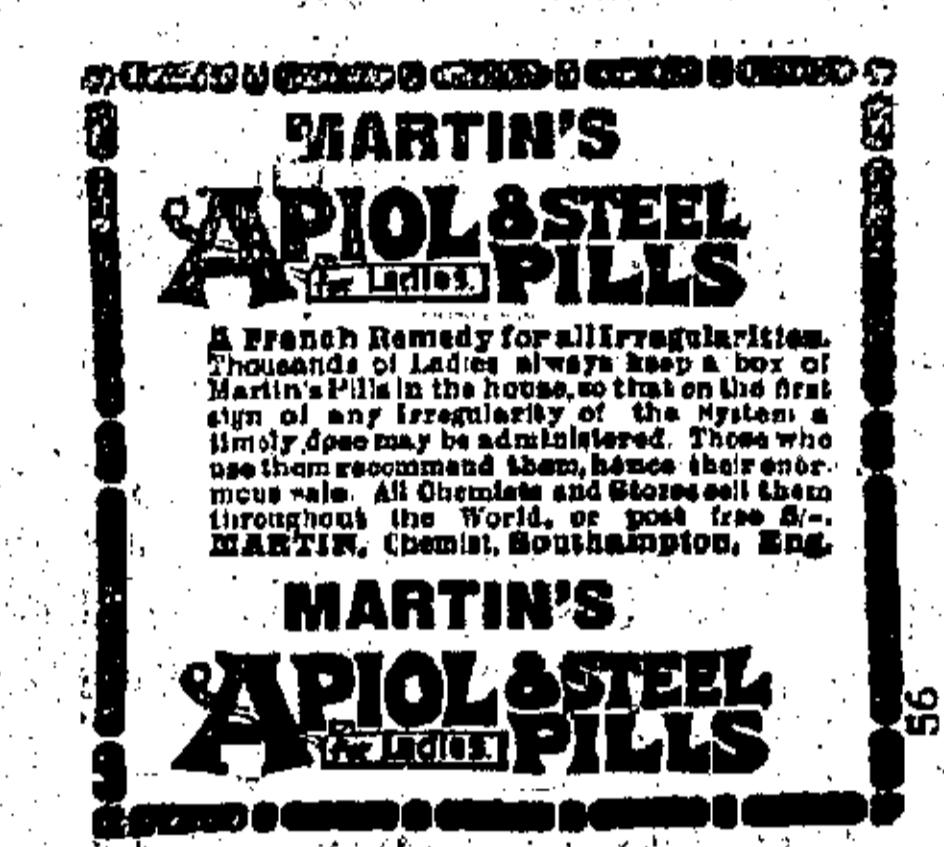
NAPIER JOHNSTONES'
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.



BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS
THE SAME TODAY AS IN 1745.
150 YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [46]



CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.

TWO BROTHERS IN SHANGHAI
CURED BY
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

THE ONE OF SKIN DISEASE, THE OTHER
OF RHEUMATISM.

It is just as useless to try and cure Eczema and Skin Disorders by the use of Ointments and Salves as it is to try to cure Rheumatism by the use of Embracions.

The rubbing in of these things may ease the pain and discomfort for a time, but as both Skin troubles and Rheumatism are disorders due to an impure condition of the blood, obviously, the only permanent way to cure either is through the blood. By their unique purifying and, at the same time, strengthening action on the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured thousands of cases of Eczema and other forms of Skin Disease during the past twenty years; likewise, because they drive the poisons out of the body, they have earned a world-wide reputation as being the greatest remedy known for this organising malady—in fact they have cured more cases of Rheumatism, even in its worst forms, than of any other malady excepting, perhaps, Anæmia.

"It was in the year 1907, that eruptions broke out on various parts of my body," said Mr. F. S. Gonsevales, of 7, Elgin Rd., Shanghai. "I had been run down by rheumatism for some time before this, and had no appetite and no energy. The eruptions were in the form of dry, scaly patches or blotches, which were very irritating and also very unpleasant in appearance. I believe they were a form of Eczema. One of the best known physicians in Shanghai prescribed an Ointment for me which I used very carefully, according to his instructions, but without deriving benefit. Then in a little book which reached me through the post, one day I read that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a remedy for ailments arising from impure blood, and thus was induced to try them. After taking a few bottles of these Pills I found that my skin was getting better, so I continued with their use until all the eruptions had disappeared. For the past two years I have had no return of this unpleasant complaint and have enjoyed good health in every other respect. I can safely say, then, that my cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is a permanent one."

"After my own cure I recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my brother, who had been a sufferer for years from Rheumatism in the back," continued Mr. Gonsevales. "This Rheumatism was so bad at times—especially during damp weather—that he had to lie up in bed with it. From the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my brother derived immense benefit, in fact for eight months past he has had no return of his old complaint."

Among other complaints Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been proved to cure all Indigestion, Liver Disorder, Back-pains, Malaria, Sciatica, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, Beri-Beri, and those special Disorders which afflict women between youth and middle-age. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can also be had from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84, Sze-han Road, Shanghai; 6 bottles for \$3, or 1 bottle for \$1.50 post free.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report, dated 4th March, stated:—Our local market has ruled comparatively active, and a fair business has been transacted. Rubber have gradually quieted down, and rates from London come lower at time of closing. Exchange on London closes at 1/5d, and on Shanghai at 74d, both T.T.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai's continue quiet with sellers and some small sales at 96d. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have found buyers at 91d, and a small sale is reported at 93d, closing with sellers at the former rate. Canvans have improved considerably and with an unsatisfied demand have advanced to 16d, closing with buyers. North China's, after sales at 115, close in demand. Other stocks under this heading call for no remarks.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires have been transacted at 56/2d. The General Managers recommend a dividend for the year of 52d per share. Ghina's are slightly weaker with small sales at 117.

SHIPPING.—Indos have improved in the North to 7d, 48 with buyers. Shells, after touching 79d and again falling to 77d, close at the former rate. Other stocks under this heading show no changes and continue neglected.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been in some demand and sales have taken place in fair lots at 165 to 170, the market closing somewhat easier at 169 sellers. Lutons have been a quiet market with some small sales at 53.

MINING.—Langkau, after touching 1,050 in the North, close quieted at 1,055. Other stocks under this heading remain quiet and neglected.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks improved further in the early part of the week to 73, but failed to maintain their position and close quieted at 69 with sellers. Kowloon Wharves have been the medium of a fair business at 58, 59 and 62, closing steady at the last rate. Hongkong Wharves have improved to 150, and Shanghai Docks remain steady at 80.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been taken off the market in fair lots at 98d and 99, closing with buyers at the latter rate. Kowloon Lands are quoted for 27d, and Humphreys at the improved rate of 7d. Hotels continue on the upward move and sales have been effected at as high as 110 and 80 for the old and new, respectively.

COTTON MILLS.—We have no business to report under this heading. The latest quotations from the North by circular are as follows: Internationals 64, Laot Kung Mow 71, Spy Cheo 370. Fibres were rushed up to 139 at the latter end of the week, but close easier at 134. The last quotations are by telegraph.

RUBBERS.—The recent rapid rise in rates reported in our last few issues has ceased, and a slight reaction set in. Rates from London come somewhat lower and sellers of most stocks prevail at time of closing. A fair business has been transacted during the week at gradually receding prices, our market being chiefly a selling one. The latest quotation for Para Rubber Reuter is 9/2 per lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have changed hands at 7d, but close with sellers at that rate. China-Borneo have declined to 10 without sales, and China Provs. to 8d. Dairies have improved to 17d, closing with further buyers. Electrics have found buyers at 20d, and Landays at 43 and 44. A small lot of Gas shares have changed hands at 205. Other stocks under this heading have not been dealt in and close with sellers.

DIVIDENDS OF BANGKOK COMPANIES.—Messrs. Lennox & Munro report:—During the week the balance sheets of two important Companies have been published, viz.: The Pakokkha Railway Co., Ltd., and The Bangkok Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the former declaring a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year, making 22 per cent. for the year, the latter 14 per cent, making 14 per cent. for the year. The directors and shareholders of both concerns are to be congratulated on the excellent results shown during a bad year. The Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., are also to be congratulated on a very fine balance sheet and profit and loss account. Their dividend of 10 per cent. for the year should be considerably increased in the future by better trade, due not only to better times, but to the great development consequent upon the extension of the Royal Southern Railways. The Siam Stone Works Co., Ltd., we are informed, will pay a dividend of 5 per cent. for the 10 months, working to 31.12.09, which is quite good, taking all things into consideration.

HERBING AND THE FAR EAST.—The ubiquitous herring (say) the *Glasgow Herald* is creating a new trade of distinct interest to Scotland. Large shoals frequent the bays of British Columbia—especially Departure Bay and Nanaimo Harbour. Up till quite recently no regular herring-fishery was carried on for the shores to be strown with quantities of dead fish after a big run of them. A few years ago a small fishery was started, but merely for the purpose of converting the fish into oil and manure. The fish, however, were reported to be so good that the Government stopped this oil fishery as being destructive of food possibilities. Three years ago a fishery expert was sent over from Scotland, and under his supervision arrangements were made for curing the fish on the Scotch method. Last year, we learn, about 21,000 tons of cured herring were shipped from British Columbia to China and Japan, where they find a ready sale, being put up in tins and made frantic efforts to drive them back. Their brave exertions were in vain, however, as the savages were overwhelming in number, and eventually succeeded in forcing an entrance into the guard's huts. Thereupon, the sergeant of the guards, a man named Hankoulin, fired from the inside of his hut and hit a savage, killing him instantaneously. Noticing one of his comrades shot down, another savage hurried to the spot, apparently to carry away the corpse, but before he could do so he met a similar fate at the hands of the guard. In the meantime, Imamoto rushed out and cut his way through the infuriated savages, only to find himself completely surrounded by them, so that he was quite unable to resort to any means of defending himself. For a moment he was apparently at the mercy of the enemy, but the latter, witnessing two of their comrades shot down, were suddenly thrown into great confusion and attempted to pick up the dead bodies. Taking advantage of this, the policeman suddenly assumed the offensive and rushed at the savages with his sword, so that they were compelled to scatter off, leaving the bodies and sundry objects behind them. The whole affair took place like a flash of lightning.

On receiving the news of the tragedy, the police inspector of Harbin, Shioho, accompanied by eleven police constables, proceeded at once to the scene and thence hurried up to the Gynshuo field to cut off the escape of the savages, but failed to find any trace of their retreat. Inferring from the above that the savages were still at large outside the defence line, the relief party made their way direct towards the Shorakei police station and speedy preparations were carried out to waylay the enemy, and prevent any of them slipping

away into their lairs in the mountains. No sooner had tidings of the affair reached the Gienabu Prefectural Office than a large reinforcement was organised of more than a score of inspectors and police constables. This force quickly marched towards the scene of the encounter under the command of the Prefect, Mr. Komatsu, himself. Towards daybreak the police force was rewarded for the hope that they had entertained through the night. At about 6.40 a.m. the savages suddenly made their appearance out of a thickly-wooded valley lying between the Shian and Shingato watch-houses. They were evidently attempting to effect an escape. Thereupon the policemen rushed at them, and a most terrible struggle ensued. The savages, presently realising that their strength was not equal to that of the police force, fell back and got inside the line and retreated to their fastnesses. On the police side a Chinese was killed in this encounter. The Prefect, Mr. Komatsu, who was highly enraged at the atrocities of the savages, raised a large expeditionary party, composed of not less than ninety men in all. An advance was made into the hills and every possible resort was searched, but without success.

Judging from what information they could gather, these savages though once driven back, apparently went up the upper reaches of the Dalsunghui and the Taku River, thence again slipped through the lines. Besides the dead bodies, the savages left behind eight spears, one savage knife, one rattan hat, and several flams. Such things as the peculiar tattooing of, ring, and arms of the dead all go to prove that these savages belong to the T'awogwan and neighbouring tribes. According to the information emanating from the other tribes that attacked this unprecedent raid, it seems that the attacking party was a mixed detachment of the savages belonging to the T'awogwan, Karaho, Elan, and Marikian tribes. One of the hostile savages is reported to have stated that their party made a sudden attack upon the Kukyku police station, killing several Japanese, and robbing them of their clothing and property; and that on their side a young savage named Yamakaboku and another named Nataki, both well known for their extraordinary strength and courage, fell in battle, while two others received severe gunshot wounds. Other savages are said to have remarked that the Japanese are surprisingly strong and brave, and particularly a gigantic policeman (probably that meant Mr. Inumoto, who was formerly an artillery sergeant) offered them a most stubborn resistance, so that they were at last put to flight.

HAWK AND THE HOMeward FREIGHT CONFERENCE.—The Exporters of Hawk have lodged a firm protest against the sudden increase of freight of five shillings per ton on sesamum seed to come into force on 1st April. From the letter sent by the Hankow Chamber of Commerce to the Chairman of the Conference at Shanghai it appears that a shortage of Conference tonnage has been brought about by reason of a number of Conference steamers being withdrawn from the homeward berth for the purpose of carrying shipment of beans from non-conference ports in the North, such as Daili. The Conference Lines, writes the Secretary, seem to have overlooked the fact that during the months of January-April the requirements of tonnage for Hankow shipments are always considerable, and it was therefore incumbent on the Conference to arrange and care in useful time for sufficient tonnage to meet the requirements of their supporters. The Chamber begged leave to also remark that the rate of freight of forty shillings current for sesamum seed at the beginning of the season was presumably a suitable one for the Conference Lines, as they had the fixing of it without competition. This rate was increased from thirty-five shillings to forty shillings about eighteen months ago, although at the time, had not shippers been bound to the Conference, they could have chartered tonnage in the open market at considerably less. Under these circumstances, they say, it is unreasonable that shippers should be penalised, and at a short notice—for the present state of the freight market, as they have been debared as Conference supporters from taking advantage of favourable freight conditions.

WORK OF ENGLISH INVENTORS
IN 1909.

To what are English inventors turning their minds to-day? ask *The Daily Mail*. The records at the Patent Office show that the inventions which received the most increased attention during 1909 wereeronautics, motors for road vehicles and advertising schemes. A few years ago the individual who entered the Patent Office with an application relating to a flying machine ran the risk of being regarded as a harmless lunatic. It is yet too early for any exact classification to be available for various applications made during the past year, but the index for the first three quarters shows that close upon a thousand inventions relating to aeronautics were brought to the notice of the authorities during the twelve months. The motor inventions of the year were mainly limited to the perfection of accessories. "Foster-mothers" so reads one surprising entry in the index of applications, but the patent sought for prove only to be for an invention whereby chickens and other young birds may be artificially reared.

The large fortunes won by the earlier inventors of curling pins may in some measure be responsible for the dozen applications made during the year for patents concerning similar inventions. Steam and gas engines attracted about the same number of inventors as usual, but the wide field of electricity was exploited very much more in the previous year. In all 30,607 applications were received, an increase of more than 2,000 on the figures for the previous year.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."

A. I. B. C. and Engineering Code used NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length 723 feet.

Length on Blocks 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top 96d "

Width of Entrance on Bottom 93 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 54d "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length 523 feet.

Length on Blocks 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 62 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length 371 feet.

Length on Blocks 350 "

Width of Entrance on Top 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

THE WORKS are well equipped with

THE LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING of

REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and

BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS is always kept on hand.

THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.,

especially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready

Short Notice.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE achtlichen Bekanntmachungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton werden während des Jahres 1910 im OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD der CANTON WEEKLY NEWS und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.

KAISELISH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Canton, den 15. Dezember, 1909. [1544]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE achtlichen Bekanntmachungen des Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im Jahre 1910 durch

den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

KAISELICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Swatow, den 16. Dezember 1909. [1537]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE achtlichen Bekanntmachungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hoihow werden im Jahr 1910 durch den

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

KAISELICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Pakhoi, den 24. Dezember 1909. [1568]

PRIVATE ROOM.

Mrs. G. W. McEwan

Capt. & Mrs. J. M. Merle

Mrs. C. H. R. Mardon

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AMIGO, German str., 822, H. Frandson, 4th March—Haphong and Hollow 2nd Mar., General-Jensen & Co.
ANGHIM, German str., 1,01, C. Kimpel, 3rd March—Bangkok 22nd February, Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.
DELLA, British str., 4,783, B. W. Snow, 4th March—Shanghai 1st March, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 3,039, W. Davison, R.M.R., 4th March—Canton 10th Feb., Mails and General—C. P. E. Co.
FEI, Norwegian str., 860, N. Andersen, 4th March—Seigon 27th Feb., Rice—Angard, Thorsen & Co.
GERMANIA, German str., 4th Mar.—Canton.
HONORIS, British str., 2,056, Holmes, 4th March—Singapore 25th Feb., General—Chase.
LINAN, British str., 4th March—Canton.
MARIE, German str., 4th Mar.—Canton.
MEEFUO, Chinese str., 4th March—Canton.
NAMSANG, British str., 2,591, P. M. B. Lake, 3rd March—Moji 27th Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
POLYPHEMUS, British str., 3,051, F. Chirne, 3rd March—Shanghai 28th February, General—Order.
PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, Ole Kerrulansen, 4th March—Bangkok 23rd Feb., and Swatow 3rd March, Rice and General—Angard, Thorsen & Co.
TAMING, British str., 1,550, G. H. Pennington, 4th March—Manila 1st March, Sago, Hemp and General—Butterfield & Swire.
WONGKOK, German str., 1,115, W. Reher, 4th March—Bangkok 23rd Feb., via Swatow 3rd March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
4th March.

Delta, British str., for Shanghai.
Empire, British str., for Australia.
Hoboken, German str., for Hongay.
Johanna, German str., for Hollow.
Lightning, British str., for Singapore.
Nightingale, British str., for Manila.
Ruth, British str., for Mania.
Sela, Norwegian str., for Moji.
Siberia, American str., for Shanghai.
Yean Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.

DEPARTURES.
4th March.

BONNEO, German str., for Kudat.
C. FRED, LAMISZ, German str., for Shanghai.
CLAN, British str., for Palembang.
DHWEN, British str., for Saigon.
FITZPATRICK, British str., for Shanghai.
HAIKONG, British str., for Swatow.
KACHIDATE MARU, Japanese str., for Kobo.
KAKUBI, British str., for Yokohama.
LOONGSANG, British str., for Manila.
MICHAEL MARU, German str., for Saigon.
PALMA, British str., for Tako.
POLYPHEMUS, British str., for Saigon.
SEXTA, German str., for Samarang.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British str. Polypheus reports: Fresh N.E. monsoon in Formosa Channel.

VESSELS IN DOCK.
March 4th.
Kowloon Dock—Rio Lima, Perua, Seang Bee, Kiangtung, Spur, Iaerets, Providence.

TAIKOO DOCK—Union Water Boat No. 9 and 9, Nanchang, Kuei-lin, Shant, Tientsin, Kashing, Ichang.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"
Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 5th March, at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSON & Co., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [331]

CANADIAN
PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.

FOR VANCOUVER.

THE Steamship
"KUMERIC."

FROM HONGKONG,
ON SATURDAY, the 12TH MARCH.

FOR VANCOUVER DIRECT.

To be followed by the
AYMERIC 7th April.
SUVERIC 5th May.
OCEANO 2nd June.
KUMERIC 30th June.
Bills of Lading issued to Vizier, Canada, Vancouver and Overland Points in Canada, and the United States, also West Indies.
For further information, apply to CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., Hongkong.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1910. [351]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

For NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship
"INDRAVELLI,"
Capt. Pitcher, will be despatched as above on about the 16th March.
For Freight apply to— JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1910. [324]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of my Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & BIG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DEUTA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.,	To-day at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	JAVA	Brit. str.	—	A. Thompson, R.M.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	G. C. Cundy	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 1st April.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	GLAMORGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	H. C. Norris	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 21st April.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIK PORTS	INDIA	Swed. str.	—	Müller	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	To-morrow.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAMINA	Ger. str.	—	Seeh	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 27th inst.
HAVRE, & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	—	Balle	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 13th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	—	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 22nd inst.
MARSEILLES &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	ERNEST SIMONS	Freight.	—	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 15th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	—	Wm. Thompson	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 16th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATSUWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Nagao	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Matsumoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Fans	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 3rd April, at D'light
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	MIYAZAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Murai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	LUETZOW	Ger. str.	—	C. Dawes	MELCHERS & CO.	About 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, &c.	INDRAVELLI	Brit. str.	—	P. F. C. Dohler	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	8th inst.
NEW YORK	WELSH PRINCE	Am. str.	—	J. Mathie	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., LTD.	On 12th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	KUMERIC	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Eddy	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 26th inst., at 7 A.M.
VANCOUVER (DIRECT)	KUMERIC	Brit. str.	—	D. Lenz	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 24th May, at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	C. Lindbergh	ON 29th inst., at Noon.	
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	—	M. Courtney	On 2nd April, at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. P. Martin, R.M.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.	
TACOMA VIA & JAPAN	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	O. Palme	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 27th April, at Noon.
TACOMA, IQUIQUE, &c., VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Y. Fuzono	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	BYU MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. G. Walker	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst., at D'light
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	Knausel	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Broe	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	A. Koith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	H. Powell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	V. Kaburaki	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Hoogins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	YOKOHAMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	Brown	D. L. B. L. & CO.	On 12th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	YOKOHAMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	J. S. Reach	TONKIN	On 29th Mar., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	A. Fraser	TONKIN	On 5th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Wolfe	TONKIN	On 6th inst., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	TONKIN	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	YOKOHAMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	TONKIN	On 12th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	YOKOHAMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	TONKIN	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	YOKOHAMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	G. C. Hurry	TONKIN	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	YOKOHAMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dini	TONKIN	On 25th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	YOKOHAMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Gentles	TONKIN	On 5th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	YOKOHAMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	M. B. Lake	TONKIN	On 9th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	YOKOHAMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	Bourman	TONKIN	Quick despatch.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	About Tuesday,
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON	Capt. D. Lenz	8th March.
ANTWERP & BEEMEN	"LUETZOW"	Wednesday, 9th March.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. Devers	Mar., at Noon.
MELBOURNE	"KLEIST"	About Wednesday,
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and	Capt. O. Farren	9th March.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	Capt. D. Lenz	Friday, 25th Mar., at D'light

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1910.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR

SHANGHAI, KOBE & POLYNESIEN

YOKOHAMA & ERNEST SIMONS

MARSELLES, VIA PORTS & OCEANIER

SHANGHAI, KOBE & TONKIN

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS DELTA	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE NILE and YOKOHAMA	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MAESSEILLES	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 5th Mar., 4 P.M.
AMOY, NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"YOCHOW"	On 5th Mar., 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIUQIANG"	On 5th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 6th Mar., Daylight
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 8th Mar., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 10th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHINEHUA"	On 13th Mar., Daylight
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 15th Mar., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 17th Mar., 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.		
SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANU"		

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai and direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passenger must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1910.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 6th Mar., at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	TUESDAY, 8th Mar., at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	AMOY and FOOCHOW	SATURDAY, 12th Mar., at 2 P.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

* SWATOW for Passengers only. For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1910.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Monday, 7th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 8th Mar., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday, 9th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Thursday, 10th Mar., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 11th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 18th Mar., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS. The Steamers "KUTSANG" ("NAMSANG") and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe ("NAMSANG") and Fook Seng ("FOOKSANG").

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sul. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1910.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIMORE PORTS	"INDIEN"	On 6th March.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CATHAY"	Middle of March.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIMORE PORTS	"YEDDO"	Beginning of April.

For further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1910.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

1910.

S.S. BUJO MARU ... 10,500 tons gross ... Sail April 27th, at Noon.

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 11,000 " June 25th, at Noon.

S.S. KYO MARU ... 17,200 " Aug. 24th, at Noon.

S.S. BUJO MARU ... 10,500 " Oct. 22nd, at Noon.

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 11,000 " Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1910.

1912.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, SATURDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1910.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto, "SEA-TLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,178 6,182	WEDDAY, 23rd March at Noon. WEDDAY, 29th April, at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed, Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	"DALIN MARU" Capt. Y. Kuburaki	SUNDAY, 6th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Fuseno	THURSDAY 10th Mar., at Daylight.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER

877

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST ... \$10.00

Do. Do. Small Edition 6.00

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY: Social and Political Novel, by C. J. Halcombe.

THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being a Historical Sketch to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1899.

THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 19th 1906. Illustrated Account ... 0.0

TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA ... 0.50

REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA ... 0.50

HONGKONG HANSDORN REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Published Annually ... 4.00

MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Ladymith Relish Column ... 1.00

WARLIKE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh ... 1.00

POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MIS- SIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA ...

